ETS CONDITION DESCRIBED BY AN EYE-WITNESS.

At the beginning of March last, Walker had about eight hundred men under his command, and his prospects appeared flattering. He was then anticipating the invasion of Costa Rica Colonel Schlesinger and Coptain Sutter (sen of the old Ca, tain Sutter of Califormin, and who resigned after the buttle of Rivar) were sent to Costa Rica as commissioners to negotiave a treaty with President Mora. They wert as far as Punta Arenas (a scaport on the Pacific coast the principal one, and about one hundred unles south of Sea Juan del Sud), where they were met by an officer sent by the President of Costa Rick, and ordered to leave the country, as no communication whatever would be al-lowed to take piece. They returned between the 5th and 19th of March, and about the same time was received the proclamation of President Mora, dated the let of March, declaring war against the Americans of Nicaragua Schlesinger upon his return told Walker that he was well acquainted with Costa Rice, and that with three hundred men he could take the capital (san José) Walker immediately placed the 300 men under his command. He went as far as Nanta Ross, where he was surprised and his force out to pieces all was impossible to ascertain the number of men lost, but from the best information to be obtained it was about 40. Others deserted, and come were taken prisoners; others straggled back as they could, and many were several weeks getting back. It was a complete tout As soon as Wake could collect his forces in Granada he went to Virgin Bay, and thence to Rivas, establishing his headquarters at that place. He remained there a week or to days and returned to Granada with all his force (Rivas is in the interior; Virgin Bay is a port on Lak Nicaragua, at the east end of the Cransit coute.) Th day fellowing Walker's leaving Virgin Bay, Mora with his army entered the place and also San Juan-they are only twelve miles apart.

The reports about Mora's plundering were exaggerated and meetly false. Indeed, orders had been give that no person should be molested who was foun without arms and that none of his soldiers should b allowed to enter a house without asking permission t Walker remained at Rivas about ten days, and thea

returned to Granada. The day following he got information that the Costa Ricans with their principal forces were at Rivas, 75 miles distant, and by a formerch of two days he reached the place. On the morning of the turd day he charged into R vas, are men exhausted with fatigue and hunger. And then followed the great battle of Rivas. Officers inform me that there was no such thing as military ordereach man fought on his own book. The attack com merced in the morning, and the retreat began a little while after nadnight. Those so badly wounded as not to be able to travel were left behind. On their arrival at Granada, after an absence of six days, they reported a great victory over the Costa Ricans-baying kided six hundred! Walker lost sixty men keled; many subsequently died of wounds, and many were never heard from. The prisorers he took in this engagement were put out on the field and told to run, and as they ran they were shot. They would occasionally succeed in taking the inmates of a house prisoners, who were shot is cold blood. A circumstance of a very aggravated nature was related to me by Walker's orderly, McCarty, an bishman. On the morning before Walker entered Rives they met a man herding borses, supposed to belong to the Costa Ricans. McCarty tied a rope around the neck of the Spaniard, which he attached to the neck of his own horse, and pranced and galloped his acimal about till he drew the Spanisrd to the ground. After dragging him along the road a little way General Walker said he had been punished refliciently, and had better be allowed to go; but McCarty, thinking he was so far gone from the Leutment he had received that he could not recover, she bim. Another focident in the march to Rivas was the taking a courier who was carrying letters to Granada and hanging him to a tree.

To illustrate the difference of treatment of property

and permen by Walker's men and the Costa Ricans, it well to cie one among many incidents that fell under the notice of the writer. At Virgin Bay was a merchant a native who and done a great deal for Walker, furnisting him goods, etc., on credit, but Wis did not save him. The night following the hardby of Wasker's men they broke open the stare of this friend, taking four hundred boxes of hquars, wines with large quantities of cigars etc. The Costa Ricans, although this man was considered an enemy, did not molest him Another incident: A gentleman by the name of Bowley, an American, who has been a merchant in San Juan for some years, had a store in Rivas which was taken possession of by the Costa Ricans who held it for several days but molested nothing. On its falling into Wa ker's hands his men broke it open and pillaged its contents. This shows the difference of conduct between Walker's troops and the Costa Ricans; the latter allowed the store and goods to re main unharmed during six days they held presession while the other party holding it but one day made

con plete destruction.

At d as an illustration of cold-blooded eracity, I will mention an affair that came off under the command of Gen. Guicuiria, a Cubau, who has the reputation of being very wealthy, and who figured in the old fillibustering attempts on that island. He arrived about the 10th of March, and subsequently has been appointed Brigadier-General He was sent out with a detachment of about one hundred a stives and American troops to Chontales, where they had news that the Chimrostas were organizing. Upon the taking of the town of Juigalea they encountered some armed men, charged them and killed about a dozen, and entered the town and sacked it They then proceeded to Acayapa, where they made several arrests, and placed two of the prisoners against the charch wall and shot them, for the purp se of intimidating the remainder. Many incidents of this kind might be men tioned Residing in Acayapa were the widow and two daughters of Chemora, the former President. They had fled from the town to the plains. The American broke open the house, and the officer who related the circumstance to me said that the fe were about fifey trunks filled with fivery, which were all pilling d, actieles that could not be taken away being strewed about They brought horses, watches, jewelry, etc., on their return to Granada. It was in fact, nothing else than a robbing expedition.

If any kind of property is wanted by the troops, it is at orce taken. This system extends down to small things. A man bringing his produce to market will be by an officer its price, which he will dispute, saying it is too high, and, if Government paper is refused, at once makes a seizure, and there is no re-

Nothing in particular has transpired since the battle of Rivas, except the return of General Walker, on the 2d of May to Virgin Bay; the Cata Richas having previously abandoned the place on account of the his headquarters to Leon, in consequence of the breaking out of the cholers smeng his troops. It had carried off several hundred Costs Ricans, but up to the 5th of May had been confired to th m, with the exception of a few Americans who had died at San

Walker has now about eight hundred men. They are living almost wholly upon rice and tertails (a kind of corn bread of the country), with no supply of clothing-living in the houses of Virgin Bay, drivpeople out and taking possession as they require them. His men receive no pay. A passenger who came along with me had been at work in one of the Departments for six months, and had never drawn anything. He asked Walker for a free passage to New York, but Walker refused in more it. Even the original men have never received anything that is, anything of any amount. I heard one man say he had be told him he could not help it; he had done the best received \$7; and there was a time when 75 cents a be could. In conversation with Col. Wheeler, I

week were drawn for washing; and the officers drew a small amount for their liquer bills—but it is doubtful whether it sufficed; I know it did not for many. There is general desatisfection in the army, not only an org the men, but I have the best reasons for beheving that some of his highest officers are concerting measures with other parties to supersede Walker; but it seems a matter of policy with him not to allow any man to hold office that would probably become more popular than himself, and consequently there are but few of the officers who appear to be superior to the privates. Many of his officers I know would leave, if it were not for some peculiar notions of honor they entertain. They disnike to desert even a bad cause, although they are disgusted with it.

It is well known that the Government of Nicara-gua is one man, and that man is Gen. Walker. Rivas is a mere tool, and in fact is not informed at all as to the purposes of Walker. When it was decided by Walker that Father Vijil should go as Minister to the United States, it being necessary that he should receive a communication from the President, the steamer was detailed till this could be accomplished, showing that Walker had ordered the whole matter. Rivas hav ing no veice in it whatever. One of Walker's decrees is that to person shall talk of Government affairs, for or against, under severe penalties. There are two ways of issue from the country, both of which are guarded, so that persons dissatisfied or deserters cannot get out of the country without the permission of Walker. A great many passengers or the first trip of the Orizaba from New-York to California were taken to Granada in the steamer, and were obliged to join Walker's army to get a subsistence. It matters not for what length of time one has agreed to join the army; after he is once in he is obliged to remain, the expiration of his time making no difference whatever. Officers who resign their commissions are forced into the ranks. Whatever property is required is taken without hesitation. whether it be that of an American citizen or a native of the country. There is no law in the country except the will of Walker. It is difficult for one who has not been a witness to the condition of things in these distracted S ates to form an idea of the absolution that prevails there. Correspondents of papers in the States dore not write the truth. A correspondent of one of the leading journals of New Orleans told me it would not be safe for him to do so. The impression

New-York. The scheme of colonization is a complete subterfuge. As matters stand, there is no opportunity for a man to obtain a living by following any industrial occupation. There is no recourse but to join the army,

s so general that letters are not allowed uninterrupted

transit, that I brought many from officers to mail is

It seems necessary that our Government should do semething for their own citizens in Nicaragua under Walker. There are many, many American citizens now imprisoned in the country and cannot get away. beside recruits striving every little while from New-York, New-Orleans and elsewhere, entrapped by false representations and false promises.

The single newspaper published is entirely under the control of Walker, and everything that appears in it has first to receive his sanction. Among the deaths that occur very few appear in the printed list. One day in the last week of April fifteen deaths occurred, none of which were reported.

It is not probable that any person now under the command of Walker will supplant him, although intrigues, to some extent, are going on with men in the United States to effect this object. And perhaps, under existing circumstances, no other than a military rule can be established-although the present seem to be nothing more or less than piracy-for a deadly comity exists between the two old parties, the "Denocratic" and the "Servile"-both without any organization, to be sure-for the only organization in Nicaragua is Walker's army There is no money in the country, 10 security for property, and no commerce. As American citizen who has been there some five or six years, engaged in mercantile pursuits, told me that under the old state of things, before Walker entered the country, there was perfect security of private property; but since, his property has been taken for public use, as required, and he had deter mined to leave the country as soon as he could make arrangements, as he could not live under the existing state of things. It is the general impression among the native portion of the population that the object of Father Vijil, in coming to the United States, was to get out of the country, as he took all his valuables.

Horduras, San Salvador and Guatemals, by uniting. could easily reduce Walker. Indeed, did he receive no recruits disease would soon destroy his army. A great portion of his arms are unfit for use, being old English tower muskets and American fint lock muskets, and there is also a deficiency of ammunition, notwithstanding the story of the forty tuns of powder taken at Granada. There is no unlivary character army whatever; it is simply an armed mob, that is all.

Schness has prevailed a great deal in Walker's army; at the lowest calculation five hundred must have died during the year that he has occupied the country They are often short of provisions. Gen. Walker is aware that there are many disaffected against him, and so much was he alarmed after his return from Rivas that he appointed a body guard. He was afraid of his own safety, while he had none to fear but his own men. As to colonization, there is none of t, except those-and they are not a few-who take two by sox feet in the ground. Americans suffer as much from violence and depredations as the natives. A Mr. Teller, an American, sold goods to Walker and en presentation of his bill therefor Gen. Walker told has it be cid not put on the red ribbon, the emblem of Walker's army he would not pay him a cent, and subsequently Walker's men seized upon his goods in the transit, the first intimation of which was that on geing to Castillo he found them smoking his eigars, drukug his whisky, and also appropriating articles of lothing. Captain Eilis of New-Orleans, who is stationed at Castillo, said he was going to appro priate everything that came up the river if General Wasker did not feed his men He said he would be d-d if he was going to bring out ther if Gen. Walker would not provide for them. In Granada a gentleman bought a lease from an Amerian otizen who wished to leave the country, and paid him a bonus of \$150. The party who purchased the leave rented the house to Gen. Walker for \$35 a month Gen. Walker gave him a check on his Intendente General. He re-used payment for an order for on nouth's rent, saying he would look into the matter. The party went to Col. Wheeler and asked him to use his influence in respect to the matter. Col. Wheeler consequently called on Walker, who told him that in much as the party had belonged to a Chamorista he and forferred it to the State, and that party had no claim whatever; he did not acknowledge his lease at all. Col. Wheeler communicated this answer to the party, and said he could do nothing further in the

Atter Gen. Walker's return from Rivas to Granada, there were many American citizens who desired to leave the country-e tizens who had nothing to do with Gen Walker's army. They called on him for presperts but he told them that no American could enve the country at that time; that if they had no motey they could draw rations Dr. E. H Luckett railed upon Col. Wheeler for a passport, but was told that a passport from the American Minister was of no use as he could not get from the country without one from Gen. Walker. The Doctor applied to Walker, but vias refused it. A friend of the Doctor also made a like application with the same result. Gen. Walker old them if they wanted employment they would be opplied with arms and rations. On the first day of May Dr Luckett called upon Col. Wheeler again for passports. Wheeler told him a passport was nuncees vary, as Gen. Walker had promised him that no Amercan citizen should be detained. The Doctor then wert to Walker for a passport to San Juan det Norte, and was refused it On his applying again to Wheeler,

seked him by what right Gen. Walker prevented American citizens from leaving the country. He replied that Americans talked a great deal, and leaving the country at that juncture and reporting the state of affairs would prevent others from arriving, conrequestly those American citizens who were then there ought to suffer confinement in the country in order that Walker might carry out his plans—showing conclusively to me that Wheeler was interested in Walker's success to the injury of American citizens then in Granada. Wheeler is nothing but a tool of Walker's, and it is of no use whatever for Americans to ask of him redress for any wrongs they suffer. A Government could hardly be more unpopu lar than is Walker's throughout the entire country. When I went to Granada last September, there were at least 8,000 people in the place, and there are not now left 500. They have all fied to the upper States.

Mr Vandyke, the Private Secretary of Wheeler, the time Father Vijil left, desired to come to the United States, but was refused a passport, General Walker saying be talked too much; but Major Heiss, an eminently "sa'e" person, and in the interest of Walker,

came to the United States as bearer of dispatches. There is no doubt that Wheeler uses all his influence in favor of Walker and in opposition to the interests of American citizens in Nicaragua. Some time in April polite notes were sent around for Americans to bring their arms with them and parade on the Plaza, as an attack was anticipated from the Costa Ricans, and it was desirable to ascertain the number of Americans in the place. Many, in the spirit of friendship, complied. A few days afterward one of these me asked Col. Wheeler for a passport. Col. Wheeler inquired, Did I not see you on parade the other evening under the Nicaraguan flag? On being answered affirmatively, and the circumstance explained, Col. Wheeler said, Then you have forfeited all claim to American citizenship.

From the time Gen. Walker took the governm into his hands, and after the treaty with the Estrada Government, he commenced levying heavy contributions upon the Chamorista party, in direct violation of the treaty, which said that the Democratic party of the country should assume all the former liabilitie and carry on the Government in future. Instead of carry ng out the provisions of the treaty, he instituted a system of pillage of the inhabitants. He has inspired such feelings of distrust among the people that agricultural and other pursuits will be neglected the present season, as cultivators have little disposition to raise crops with the prospect of having them taken away by force. A deadly hostility has sprung up between the natives and Americans, that did not exist at all prior to the advent of Walker.

I cannot believe that any honest person who can get a living in a civilized community would think of going there if they knew the facts of the case. And my only reason for making these statements is, that people here may not be imposed upon It is from no desire to retard the spread of American institutions, but I think they are retarded by Walker's course. Our Government ought to be made aware of the state of affairs, and corrupt as our officers in some respects are, I do not think that, had they full information on this subject, they would desist from steps of remedy.

KANSAS.

ANOTHER INVASION-MORE LAW AND ORDER-OSAWATTAMIE SACKED.

From Our Special Correspondent. CAMP, HICKORY POINT, NEAR PALMYRA,

Saturday, June 7, 1856. Yesterday Colonel Sumner came down to the neighborhood of Palmyra, with two companies of troops. He returned the prisoners taken at the battle of Palmyra, and took the arms and horses captured on that occasion. Two hundred Pro-Slavery men were camped at Palmyra, half a mile from here, yesterday. Colonel Sumner ordered them off. They went down a few miles to Bull Creek, took two Free-State men prisoners, and camped

last night. They are coming up this morning.

There are 110 men here in camp; resufercements are expected. Colonel Sumner camped four miles from this last night. If he does not drive back the Pro-Slavery force that is coming up, the Free settlers will do it to-day or to-morrow.

They have been robbing people on the road and plundering and driving Free-State men from their claims.

The country here is completely unsettled nothing is doing.

LAWRENCE, Monday, June 9, 1856. I have just come in from a weary and profitless campaigning in the thick woods near Palmyra. | upon him to command him to abandon the field of his Just before I left that neighborhood I saw and examined the dispatches (open) borne by a couple of messengers from the people of Osawattamie to Gov. Shannon. It was a declaration of the sacking of Osawattamie by a band of Pro Slavery men. worthy Missourians, some of whom claimed to be acting under United States authority. It was a species of protest, and gave particulars, and was signed by a leading Pro Slavery man in that quarter, named Hughes.

Osawattamie was attacked on Saturday last. about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, by a band of men armed to the teeth. They pillaged some twentyfour houses, about all that were in the place, taking whatever they could carry away. They stole sixteen horses from the town; they destroyed a printing-office there, a new establishment, the unoffend ing types having never yet expressed a sentiment in the proscribed cause of Freedom. One house was fired by these men, but extinguished by the citizens. The documents, over signatures, stated these facts: the two messengers informed me that many of the men were drunk and acted like beasts and said that such was their insatiate thirst for jewelry that they took the rings and earrings from the ladies of Osascattamie. Three cheers to the heroic exploits of the "Chivalry!" I could not learn whether this was done by writ from the First District Court of the United Stotes for Kansas Territory, or whether the Grand Jury had found a bill against Osawattamie and the entrings for a "nuisance" that must be "abated." There were only some ten or twelve men in the town when the attack was made. The United States troops were-well, they were chiefly busy in disbanding the free settlers of the Territory who had been organizing to drive out the maraud ing invaders. In my last, dated from camp, on the 7th, I gave

a detailed account of this last invasion. It was one of the most systematic attempts ever made on Kansas from Missouri. Gen. Whitfield headed

it. Four fifths of the men comprising it were from Missouri. Three companies, of 70 men each, went out from Missouri. They were joined by some band of young Southerners. They were met by the United States troops near Palmyra, who ordered them back. They retreated a few miles down the Santa Fe road; a party there disbanded. but the bulk of them went down to Osawattamie. Capt. P. C. Pate, who was a prisoner, and released from the Free-State men by Cul. Sumner, went to Osawattamie with the others, his men with him. They got back the United States arms they had through Sumner.

Mr Upton, Sergeant at Arms of the Committee was taken prisoner by one of these bands on the read from Westport to Lawrence. They treated him with indignity, and threatened to hang him.

Mr. Oliver interfered, and went out to procure his

Plunderings by these Law and Order bands, who infest the Santa Fé road, are so common that I cannot note the half of them. I will give particulars in my next. The Governor is still as strongly Pro-Slavery and his acts as partial as ever. The great alimy snake of Slaveocracy has never relaxed a single coil. The troops have been chiefly engaged in breaking up the Free-State camps, which were organized by the citizens to protect themselves. Either the troops cannot protect the people of the Territory, or they will not. Lawrence, Palmyra and Osawattamie have been sacked, and Leavenworth is still under the dominance of the Law and Order mob. No remedy. The Free-State camphave been mostly broken up. The company of troops that had been close to Osawattamie moved toward Palmyra a few hours before the former place was attacked. They seized a Free-State soldier, found his camp and disarmed his friends. the morning after the sack of Osawattamie, and while a hundred of the plundering Missourians were quietly encamped on a creek a few miles below Ossawattamie.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune

LEAVENWORTH CITY, Monday, June 9, 1856. Up to this time, the tyrant party has had uninter-rupted sway at this place. On Wedaceday, May 28, a party of twenty, mostly composed of Buford's men, armed with United States muskets, and headed by one Major Wilkes of South Carolina, arrested, or rather seized without shadow of process of law, five of our leading Free State men. These were H. M. Moore, Atterney-General under the Free-State organization: M. F. Conway, Supreme Judge: Mark Par rott, member of the Constitutional Convention: a Mr. Weibling, charged with having been a spy; and a Mr. Riddle, charged with having made threats of retaliation, &c. All these were liberated within a few hours, some of them having promised to leave the Territory. Messrs. Parrott and Riddle have gone East, Messrs, Moore and Weibling are still in town, and Judge Conway is in the Territory. Mr. Moore has since been arrested and held to bail on a charge of misdemeanor, under the Territorial laws.

On Friday, the 31st of May, a Law and Order meet ing, so called, was held here, at which leading Pro Slavery citizens-some of them heretofore moderate men-were the officers and speech-makers. Violent speeches were made, and resolutions of the same character were passed, condemning all Free-State men, without distinction, and appointing a Vigilance Committee of fifty to watch their movements, and to warn offenders from the Territory. An attempt was made by a Mr. Johnson, a lawyer and a Kentucky slaveholder, seconded by one or two others, to modify the resolutions so as to except from their anathems Free-State men who had taken no prominent part with the party. Johnson and his friends were gagged down. The Committee was appointed, composed of men of all stripes in the Pro Slavery ranks. Some of these were appointed without their knowledge, as they declare, and act with the Committee for the avowed purpose only of restraining members of the baser sort from acts of violence. How far they succeed in this will be seen. Their meetings are all secret.

On Thursday, the 5th inst., a deputation of five of the Vigilance Committee called upon Mr. Henry J. Adams, a lawyer and United States Surveyor, and commanded him to leave the Territory by the first boat. Their reason assigned was, that he was regarded by the Committee as a dangerous person in the com munity. He asked them for a written order to leave, with their signatures attached. This they declined to give him. He told them he should corsult his own judgment as to the propriety of his leaving or remaining. He had committed no act contrary to good citi zenship, and he denied the right of self constituted vigilance committees to drive him from Kansas. He has not gone away. Yesterday he was notified that the Committee having discovered that there is a suit at law pending against him here, they have determined to rescind their order for him to leave. They refer to an indictment, no doubt, as Mr. Adams is one of the members of the Free-State Senate, all of whom are sup posed to have been indicted. He was also with Brown, who was murdered at Easton, and was instrumental in saving some of his companions from the

This sub-committee also gave the same notice, to eave, to the Rev. Mr. McAfee of the Lutheran Church here. Mr. McAfee is a quiet and most useful citizen. In addition to his pastoral duties he has charge of a flourishing school, and has the patronage of all classes, even of the very individuals who waited

The sole charge against Mr. McAfee, was that of having been the author, some weeks since, of a letter which the scoundrels who destroyed Lawrence pillaged from the truck of Gov. Reeder.

Mr. McAfee, in support of his right to remain in Leavenworth, referred the committee to his past conduct as a citizen, and to his occupations of usefulness as a clergyman and teacher, and plainly told the gentlemen that rather than be driven from Kansas for having simply expressed his sympathies with those who advocate the extension of the area of human freedom rather than that of human bondage, his bones should bleach upon the soil of Kansas with those of her martyrs already fallen for opinion's sake. He is till here. It remains to be seen whether they will excute their decree of force upon him. They can make o shadow of a legal charge against him.

Two days ago Wetherell and Marvin were arrested, nd held to bail under a charge of misdemeanor, for having acted as judges or clerks at Free-State elections. The "Ruffians" are not content with having set on the secondrel Dunn to best, and nearly kill, Wetherell for the same act-they are determined to bring him for trial before the infamous Judge Lecompte, the Jeffries of Kansas, the author of all these indictments—the same old judicial "Ruffian" who, in the late crusade against Lawrence, was seen n a wagon with a cannon and a barrel of whisky, reading a party of the Marshal's posse against that levoted town. May the righteous indignation of the American people deliver the victims out of his power The question arises, why is it that the Free State

nen of Leavenworth, without resistance, have sufered all the acts of insolent violence that have been isited upon them-acts, many of them, unsanctioned violation of, even the infamous Territorial ws? The answer is, in their want of organization, their lack of arms, and in their desire for peace and quiet, rather than strife and civil commotion. It is to e seen whether they will continue this fatal policy. If ever resistance to tyranny were justifiable, it is so row on the part of the Free-State men of Leavenworth.

I exclose you a copy of the proceedings of the

ceting which appointed the Vigilance Committee. The following are names of the leading members of the Committee: L. N. Rees, Deputy-Postmaster; John A. Halderman, Probate Judge of Leavenworth County: F. Emory, United States mail contractor; Greene D. Todd, Sheriff of Leavenworth County and United States Deputy Marshal; Wm. J. Mathias, dember of the Territorial Legislature: A. Payne and L. J. Eastin, also Members of the Territorial Legislature: A. J. Isaacs, Attorney General of Kansas Territory; J. J. Clarkson, Captain of Kansas Militia; Bennett Burnham, County Surveyor of Leavenworth Courty; R. R. Rees, Member of the Territorial Legis ature and Justice of the Peace: James M Lyle Deputy Clerk of the United States District Court; H. D. McMeakin, Deputy United States Marshal and Deputy-Sheriff.

Thus it will be seen that these are men who assisted

by that code of infamy, they have resorted to organized mob violence, and are driving freemen from the Territory, and from their homes by virtue of that

I have just obtained a copy of a proclamation by the Governor, which has been suppressed by the Pro Slavery men here until this morning. Mr. Upton, Marshal of the House Investigating Committee, suc ceeded in procuring two copies of this proclamation at Lecompton, where Gov. Shannon resides, by paying the sum of five dollars for them. Vigilance Committers suppress the obnoxious document right under the Governor's nose. The Free-State men have had the proclamation printed here from the copies brought by

P. S.-Mr. Adams has just been arrested and put inder bonds for his appearance at Court, on the charge of having usurped the office of a Legislator in the Territory of Karsas. He will be allowed to remain in

the Territory.

Mr. McAfee has been warned to leave the Territory by 10 o'clock to-day. He has armed himself, and de ciares his intention not to go without resistance.

Mr. McAfee has just returned from a visit to Col. Summer at the Fort. Col. S. has just returned from the vicinity of Lawrence. He promptly offers to protect Mr. M., and has sent a note to the Mayor of

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR OF THE TERRITORY OF

Whereas, information has been received by us that armed bodies of men exist in different parts of this Territory, who have committed, and threafen to commit, sets of lawless violence on peaceable and unoffending citizens—taking them prisoners, despoiling them of their property, and threatening great personal violence.

It appearing, also, that armed combinations have been formed for the avowed purpose of resisting the execution of the Territorial laws, and preventing the execution of any process by the officers of this Terri-

It appearing further that individuals as well as asso characteristic individuals as well as asso-power of notifying citizens of the Territory to leave their abodes, and in some cases to quit the country, under threats of inflicting severe penalties on those that do not complete.

Now, therefore, I, Wilson Shannon, Governor of the Now, therefore, I, Wilson Shannos, Governor of the Territory of Kareas, do issue this, my Fr.clamation, to command all persons belonging to military organizations within this Territory, not authorized by the laws thereof, to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes—and to warn all such persons that these military organizations for such purposes are illegal, and, if necessary, will be dispersed by the military force placed by the President of the United States that dispersel for the outrose of preserving the peace ry force placed by the President of the United States at my disposal for the purpose of preserving the peace and enforcing the laws of the Territory. That steps have been taken to disperse all unlawful military organizations which are threatening the peace of the country and the good order of society, and to disarm them should they reassemble. All civil officers of the Government are required to be vigilant in enforcing the laws against such offenders, and in protecting the citizens both in their persons and property against all violence and wrong.

the laws against such offenders, and in protecting the citizens both in their persons and property against all violence and wrong.

I further declare that all notices given to citizens, or persons found in the Territory to leave the same, or their houses, or any particular locality, are unauthorized by law and highly reprehensible as tending to breaches of the peace and violence and disorder.

I further declare that all law-abiding citizens, without regard to party names or distinctions, must be protected in their persons and property. And that all military organizations to resist the execution of the laws of the Territory, or to disturb the peace thereof, must be dispersed. And all aggressive parties from without the Territory must be repelled. That the military force placed under the control of the Executive of this Territory, is amply sufficient to enforce the laws and to protect citizens in their rights.

I further proclaim that in carrying out this proclamation, no distinction or inquiry is to be made as to party, but all persons of all parties are to be treated alike under like circumstances.

"Obedience to the laws and consequent security of the citizens of Kansas are primary objects; and all lawless violence in the Territory, in whatever form it may manifest itself, must be repressed;" and the Proclamation of the Preudent of the United States, of the 11th of February last, will be strictly enforced; and a requirities has been reade on Col. Summer for a sufficient to a second consequent security of the citizens as the proclamation of the Preudent of the United States, of the 11th of February last, will be strictly enforced; and a requirities has been reade on Col. Summer for a sufficient to the citizens of the citizens and the consequent security of the citizens as the proclamation of the Preudent of the United States, of the 11th of February last, will be strictly enforced; and a consequent security of the citizen has been produced.

all the of February last, will be strictly enforced; and a requisition has been made on Col. Summer for a sufficient military force to ensure obedience to this procla-

mation.

I call on good citizens to aid and assist in preserving peace, repressing violence, and in bringing
offenders to justice, and in maintaining the supprem-

seal. In testimony whereof, I have bareunto set my seal. In the seal of the Territory to be seal. In the territory of the territory

THE CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATION.

From our Special Correspondent.

LEAVENWORTH CITY, K. T., May 28, 1856.

I subjoin some additional testimony taken before the Congressional Committee:

W. J. OSBURN, sworn—Was at the Big Blue pre-cinct, below Fort Riley, at the March election; witness was sent to the lower part of the district with proclama-tions, and on his return met a party of fifteen men from Easton, Penn., going up; saw them a: Big Blue pre-cinct on election day; the previous evening witness stayed all night in their company at Cross Creek; witness challenged their votes next day: most of ther took the oath and voted; the rest went on toward Fort Riley; witness states that these men told him the Fort Riley; witness states that these men told him the evening before that they were anxions to get to the election, and had known of the election before they left Pennsylvania; they then told him that they had been induced to come out by Gov. Reeder, and that he had deceived them, and that they intended to go back; it was on this ground that witness challenged them; would not say that they were all going back; I only conversed with a few of them.

To Mr. Sherman—I voted at the Big Blue precinct; I don't remember whether I was sworn; I was a resident there; does not know whether these men whose votes he challenged are now residents or not.

To Mr. Sherman—This is the same poll at which Mr. Walker and other Wyandots voted. (Witness here insisted that these voters were residents of Big

here insisted that these voters were residents of Big Blue, and fortified this position by saying that the had land and claims there). Some of those were say had land and claims there). Some of those were said to be Wyandots; witness stated that when he first was on the way to the Territory, he met Gov. Reeder at St. Louis, and was by him introduced to Mr. Flenniken ken; witness learned from them that Mr. Flenniken was to be a candidate for Congress, and wished to sewas to be a candidate for Congress, and wished to secure the support of The Leavenworth Herald, with which witness was then connected; Flenniken stated to him that he meant to remain in the Territory if he was elected, but would return if defeated; Flenniken was to run as a Nebrasah Democrat; Reeder appeared to be doing what he could for Mr. Flenniken, this was while Reeder was an Administration Democrat; saw the proclamation sent by Gov. Reeder for the first election for delegate to Congress, given by Flennike and the could be a sent by Gov. To Sherman-Flem iken took position that he was in favor of the repeal of the Missouri Compounise, and was a supporter of the administration of Pierce; Fien and after he had been there, told witness it would be inexpedient to say anything about the Karsas-Nebraska bill or the Administration, as it would injure his election; Judge Wakefield was regarded as the Abolition candidate; was opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise; Gen. Whitfield was the Democratic, that is, Pro-Slavery candidate; Gev. Reeder said that he supposed Flenniken would get the vote south of the Kaw River.

1-sac M. Ridder, sworn—Reside in Kansas City, Mo.; in the month of March, 1855, there was considerable excitement, of course, in our part of the country about the ensuing election in the Territory: saw a justy of men about that time in a store, twelve in

party of men about that time in a store, twelve in number; saw one of them buy a pistol; others bought bown knives and blankets; they were from Pennsyl vania; one of them said that about fifty of them had landed that morning: this young man was casking braggadecio remarks; said he was going to Kansas Territory to pl-y Missouri's game; he was going to the polls to vote, and if be met a patrol of Missourians there who would hinder him, he would shoot them: this young man bought the pistol; the party was buy-ing blankets from a D tch Jew; some of them wanted bim to take the blankets back in two weeks at half bim to take the blankets back in two weeks at half price, as they expected to return from the Territory at that time, and one of them returned (the one who did the talking), some weeks after [Witness says he has always been a moderate man on this question]. Spoke to the young man on his return; asked if he had been in the Territory and voted—witness laughing at him while he spoke—and also asked if he met with resistance from Miscourians; replied that he had voted; d—d the Territory, was satisfied with it, and was going home; saw another party arrive at Kansas City about that time, but not until after the day of the election up in the Territory; there were about a hundred tion up in the Territory; there were about a hundred of them, from the Northern States; the general plan here is to call all men from the Northern States, "Eastern men;" heard some of this party curse the captain because he had run the boat aground, dein framing or who were appointed to execute the bloody code of Kansas; but not content with the power given them, or which they have conferred upon themselves them, or which they have conferred upon themselves them.

tance into the Territory, and were back in a fewdays; witness saw Gen. Pomeroy pay a bill for rent for poor man in Kansas City called James Williams; Pemeroy said be was on his hands and had him to support; he now lives on Pomeroy's claim at Onwartomie.

wallomie.

To Mr. Sherman—Witness was at Wyandott at day of election, but did not go to vote; can't say how many went from Kansas City into the Territory to vote, but have some went; probably a majority of the people in Kansas City were in favor of such voting; thinks that rome of those who went to vote have since become residents of the Territory; perhaps one-third of them.

Parkick Laughlin, award—Reside at the control of them.

PATRICK LAUGHLIN, aworn—Reside at Atchison, K. T.; formerly resided in Doutphan; when I first went there I was a Pro-slavery man; heard a great deal of talk and complaint by Free Soilers about the laws being violated, and people coming over to the decition; sympathized with them, and enceavored to vindicate their cause; became notorious for taking the cause of Free Soilers, and avowed himself a Free-Soiler in Angust, 1855; was at a Free-State meeting at the bouse of A. Laclerc; the meeting sent delegate to the Convention at Big Springs, witness was a delegate. Angust, 1855; was at a Free-State meeting at the house of A. Laclere; the meeting sent delegate to the Convention at Big Springs; witness was a delegate; on his way from Doniphan to Lawrence witness stopped at Ocens, and there was initiated into a secret military organization by Mr. Crosby, a merchant of that place, who gave him two scaled books and a letter for a man called Whitney, at Grasshopper Falls: stopped at Whitney's; a company of fourteen gathered next morning, when witness broke the seal and administered the oath to them, according to directions received; at Lawrence, witness delivered another letter to G. W. Brown, and told him he had been initiated into the acciety in question; saw some Sharp's rifles, and was told they had been sent by the Emigrant Ad Society [a mistake or a falsehood, as these guns are generally raised by subscription and individual effort]. At Big Springs Convention, was placed on acveral Committees, and was also placed on the Kansas Excentive Countities; was also placed on the Kansas Excentive Countities; was also placed on the Kansas Excentive Countities; was also placed on the Kansas Excentive Countities, and was also the duty of whom was to have the mail matters of the Grand Energian and the Constitution and ritual of the Grand Energianness of the Constitution and ritual of the Grand Energianness of the Kansas Legion; got them from G. W. Brown to use in organizing other energiance to the Kansas Legion; got them from G. W. Brown to use in organizing other energiance to the Kansas Legion; got them from G. W. Brown to use in organizing other energiance to the Rig Springs Convention, Dr. Cutler, Colline and others urged the necessity of forming some society like the Ruow-Nothings, to labor more effectually sgainst the Pro Stavery party; witness was elected delegate to the Big Springs Convention, Dr. Cutler, Colline and others urged the necessity of forming some society like the Know-Nothings, to labor more effectually sgainst the Pro Stavery party; witness was opposed to this; w

more effectually against the Pro-Slavery party; witness was opposed to this; was an Irisbunan, and thinking it like Know-Nothingism, told them that if they did he would be their most bifter enemy; they concluded to abandon the idea, as they wanted to have no divisions in their ranks; in their speeches, Carler, Collins, Laciere and others arged that they must do all that they could against S avery in Kansae, and the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and that they must resist with arms, it necessary, and wage war against the Urion even rather than allow Slavery to Kansae; where Brown showed him the arms, he told him that the Emigrant Alo Society would seed more, and would resist with arms, it necessary, and wage war against the Urion even rather than allow Slavy to Kansae; where Brown showed him the arms, he told him that the Emigrant Aio So dety would seed more, and would seed means to oppose Slavery in Kansae; told him that Robinson—well the agent of the Aid So dety, I could not say it was Robinson. (Here Gov. King wished to role this part of it cut, but Mr. Sherman now insisting that it should go down, witness resumed.) Well, I am positive it was Robinson had been on to the East to get gune, and had to wait two weeks in order to avone having them taken; Brown said that they must have 30 m in before they could draw the rifter; that when a company was organized, they were to send a delegate to Boston, who was to have letters of introduction from Lawrence to persone in Boston who would give them riffers grate; at Lawrence, witness was taken into a private room, there saw a box they were opening, with the name "C. Robinson" on a board he took for the top of the box; in this box were blue jackets and white trowers drum and drumsticks; the box was nailed up again; saw a large hatel building in Lawrence; it had port-holes in the top of it; was tood by Brown, Lowrey, Hutchinson, Emery and others that it was built for a fortification; that they expected to be attacked in their town, and as they were freemen and would exercise the rights of fire-met in the liberty of speech and the liberty of the Press, their speeches and papers might be in violation of the Territorial laws; shortly after the first interview with Brown, witness was introduced to Gov. Reeder as a delegate to the Big Springs Convention, who asked him some questions about Doniphun, Gov. Reeder and Mr. Brown then at pped of fine and or room; the door being open witness overheard them talking; teard his own name mentioned, the encampment, Dr. Cutler, and the north part of the Certifory; these gentlemen returned, and a preacher who entered was introduced; during the e. suing conversation they said that the Pre-Slavery party taken under Territorial officers; the motion was seconded, but the Chairman of the Committee, Dr. Robinson, requested him to withdraw his motion; on discussion it was withdrawn; the expenses to carry out the arrangements of this Committee were to be paid by it; the money was to be got East. The remainder of this testim by and the cross-

examination the fates decided that I should not hear. WHAT SHALL BE DONE.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune,

St. Louis, Wednesday, June 11, 1856. What response are the people of the North making to the cry of the oppressed people of Kausas? Never were an ippocent and uneffending people more cruelly outraged than they. An armed mob of the most violent and unprincipled character rides rampant over that Territory. This mob is now, and has been betherto sustained and supported by the con ributions of the Pro-Slavery men of the frontier, and by what they have stolen from the Free State men. These contributions are in great part exterted by an extraordinary system of terrorism, which it requires the greatest boldness to brave. The expense of keeping these South Carolina and Alabama vagabonds is so great that they cannot be sustained in Kanses very long, though it may be long enough, with the cooperation of the officials of the Perritory, Scanoon, Lecompte & Ca., to crush and starve out the Free State purty. It may be, however, that sponging upon their friends and stealing from their opponents they may yet injure the cause they are attempting to advance. The drain upon the resources or North western Mesouri may become too great to be sustained. I could give instances showing the large amounts in money and provisions which have been excerted from the Pro Slavery men of that rection. Some of them are heartly ashamed of their zealous allies, and consider even their cause disgraced by their violent and comminal conduct.

Meantime is the indignation of the Free people of the North to expend itself in public mes tings and orden natory resolutions? Freedom ca not be resolved into Kansas. You must act. If there week half the zeal to send Freecom there that is exhibited to carry the blighting curse of Slavery, million of morey and men, too, would be sent to Kansus from the Free North. You of the North resource the people of the South act. Four bundred or five handred mes. where only business is to fight and murder and descrip property, are supported in Kansas by the willing South, at great expense, too. Cannot the North, if necessity ry, send a greater number ready and prepared, if the exigency demands it, to fight in defense of their rights. Their "chivalry" in Kanasa is of a somewhat less type even than that of Brooks. It is brave ween the odds are ten to one, or when the foe is taken at great a disadvantage as existed in the Suma-rouse. Remember this, Karsas can be made Free with the greatest case by the North. Do this, and thousand of Southern men will thank you for it. NEBRASEA

THE CLARKE PRIZE EXHIBITION.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune

Urica, Thursday, Jone 12, 1856. The Clarke Prize Exhibition by members of the Se nier Class of Hamilton Colle, , took place last gree ing at Chuton The prize concested for a the interes of a fund of \$700 contributed by the Hon. Aut. Clarke of New-York. Six only of the class, who see ctown on account of the superiority in scholard and composition, perticipate in the excepted Competitives on the present occasion were Bearo, Chirar, Pugad, Erdman, Head, and Kon

Bro rup

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